THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1007

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expofed for fale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water ftreets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the fale.

The bufinefs of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the fubfcriber, he informs the Public, that the ftore will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and felling fuch articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewife offers his fervices in tranfacting any kind of Commiffion Bufinefs,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 20, 1799

Jacob Hoffman,

Has received by the Apollo, via Baltimore, part of his

FALL GOODS,

among which are

CLOTHS, Coatings, Swanfdowns, Flannels, Calicoes, Drab & mixed Plaines,

KERSEYS, Halfthicks, Kendal Cottons, Striped and Rofe Blankets, Welch Plaines, &c.

He expect the remainder of his Fall aflortment by the firft veffel from Liverpool to this port.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

ALL juft claims againft WOODS and BEMIS in this place will be paid by the fubfcriber, and thofe indebted to faid firm will take notice, that profecutions will be commenced againft them unlefs fomething more than promifes are given.

BARTEMEUS WHITE.

Sept. 26.

THE bufinefs tranfacted under the firm of THOMAS ROGERSON & Co. having ceafed by the removal of Thomas Rogerfon—Mr. Bartemeus White is fully authorifed to fettle all accounts of the faid firm. As we are not confcious of there being any accounts againft us in Alexandria, we have only to call on thofe indebted to make fpeedy payment as above.

THOMAS ROGERSON & Co.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1799.

DANCING SCHOOL.

L. DUPUY & C. LEFEBVRE

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they will open a Dancing School on Wednefday the 2d of October, at the ufual place, where all the moft faſhionable dances will be taught with accuracy; fuch as Minuets of every defcription, Allemandes, Cotillions, Set-Dances, Reels old and new, &c. with all the newefl ſteps analogous to each dance.

L. Dupuy and C. Lefebvre beg alſo leave to acquaint the public that the moſt decorum and decency will be kept in their ſchool, and that the greateſt attention will be paid to the children entruſted to their care.

PRICE OF TUITION:

Five Dollars as entrance money, and Ten Dollars per quarter—the quarter to conſiſt of Three months.

The days of attendance will be from ten A. M. to one P. M. of every Wedneſday and Saturday. For the convenience of thoſe who cannot with propriety attend the day ſchool, an evening ſchool will be kept for gentlemen on ſaid days from 6 in the evening till 9.

N. B. The entrance money will only be expected from thoſe who have not been taught by Mr. Lefebvre.

Sept. 26. 2w.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Roſe, from London, 81 packages of

Seaſonable Goods.

They have alſo imported into Baltimore (and hourly expected here) a large aſſortment of WOOLENS, LINENS, PRINTED GOODS, MUSLINS, & STUFFS,

Which will make their aſſortment very complete for ſpring or fall.

July 6.

FOR SALE,

50 Pipes and 40 Qr. Caſks Red Port Wine,

Of the vintage of '96 and '97, imported in the ſhip Pomona, Capt. Waters, direct from Oporto.

JAMES WILSON.

Abel Willis,

(At his Store lower end of Prince-ſtreet)

Has to diſpoſe of either by wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reduced prices for caſh,

The following articles, viz.

SANTA CRUZ SUGAR,
Do. RUM,
JAMAICA Do.
LIMES,
ORANGES,
DURHAM MUSTARD,
BEST COFFEE,
FRESH TEAS,
SHELLBARK NUTS,
RAISINS,
RHODE-ISLAND CHEESE,

And a variety of other articles in the Grocery Line. Aug. 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the public that he has opened Store in King ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Jameſon's, where he offers for ſale the following

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

A handſome aſſortment of

IRISH LINEN

in 12 boxes, from ½ of a dollar to 2 dollars per yard, be ſold by the box or piece.

A box of Iriſh Cambric,

aſſorted.

Red and White Wines,

by the caſk, dozen or gallon.

SPIRITS,

Rum, Brandy, Geneva and Whiſkey.

GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of Teas, Sugars, Molaſſes, Chocolate, Coffee, Cotton, Soap, Candles, coarſe Shoes, &c.

All of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt moderate terms for good payments.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Alexandria, 24th Sept. 1799

RECEIVED

Per ſchooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,

A conſignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Heſſians, Brown and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Linens, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 24.

Joſhua Riddle

Has juſt received and now offers for ſale, at his ſtore on Fairfax Street, a neat aſſortment of

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerſeymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muſlins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, ſtriped linen and cotton, Iriſh linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Ruſſia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. veſt patterns, coloured nankeens, ſilk do. ſtockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown ſugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canniſters, glaſs ware aſſorted, hard ware, Leiper's ſnuff, muſtard, ſhoes aſſorted.

ALSO,

A Choice Collection of

FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the uſe of private families—conſiſting of Imperial, Young Hyſon Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, &c.

July 18.

For Sale.

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground on Royal between Prince and Duke Streets, fronting on Royal ſtreet 76 feet, and running back 118 feet to a 10 feet Alley.

HEWES & MILLER.

Who are authoriſed to let the STORE oppoſite them, now in the tenure of Samuel Craig, eſq. As a ſtand for buſineſs, it is excelled by few in this town. Poſſeſſion may be had early in October next.

Auguſt 15.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Caſh, or on a ſhort Credit,

MOLASSES, By the Hogſhead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
4d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1ſt and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

James Wilſon

Has juſt received per the Elizabeth, Capt Roſe, from London, a general aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

German and Britiſh oznaburgs
Dowlaſſes
Ruſſia Sheetings
Brown platillas
Sileſias
Checks
Striped ticks
Printed callicoes
Ginghams
Dimities
Quiltings
Superfine cloths and kerſeymeres
Sail cloth from No. 1 to 8

Hoſiery
Cambricks
Stuffs of all kinds
Paper and quills
A few ſets of elegant Looking Glaſſes and Prints
Pins
Nails 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
Draught and bottled Porter of an excellent quality
Glouceſter, Cheſhire, Pine Apple and Sage Cheeſes

N. B. Some of the above Goods are in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market.

July 6.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouſe, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilſon Scott,

PRIME Philadel. piha Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a ſuperior quality;
Cognac, French and Spaniſh Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogſheads;
Imperial, Hyſon, Y'g Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the firſt quality;
Scotch Barley of a ſuperior quality;
Alum;

Durham Muſtard in caſes and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allſpice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in caſks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breaſt Buttons;
Whitechapel Needles aſſorted;
Braſs Cabinet Wares;
A ſmall aſſortment of Plated Candleſticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Stands, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe-blacking, Dairy and Horſe Bruſhes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will ſell by the package or otherwiſe on very moderate terms for caſh or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

Will be offered at public ſale at Fauquier Court houſe on the 15th day of October next,

THREE-FOURTH PARTS OF A

MERCHANT MILL & SAW MILL

ſituate on Carter's Run, about 8 miles from the Court-houſe—alſo a tract of LAND on Piney Ride, containing about 700 acres.—This land lies about two miles from the mill and is covered with pine timber. For further particulars enquire of Col. Pichett, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing.

RICHARD M. SCOTT.

Buſh Hill, 14th Sept. 1799. 2aw tf.

American Manufactory.

The ſubſcribers offers for ſale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boſton Manufactory, of different ſizes. The quality of which is ſuperior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a conſtant ſupply of this article, and will furniſh any quantity of (ſizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be ſupplied by orders being left with the ſubſcribers.

Aug. 20.

TO LET,

A Houſe and Lot

On Cameron-Street, oppoſite to the Market Houſe, at preſent in the occupation of John Duff. Alſo, a STORE and CELLAR at the corner of Prince and Water-ſtreets, lately occupied by James Kennedy. For terms apply to

PH. G. MARSTELLER.

June 19.

FOR SALE,

Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,

Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates aſſorted Earthen Ware,
A few caſks of ſheathing and ſcupper nails.

W. HODGSON.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE

At the Office of the Columbian Mirror,

PRICE ONLY NINEPENCE!!!

A curious and intereſting

Political Tract,

Entitled

"The PHILANTHROPIST,"

DEDICATED

To the firſt of Patriots and the beſt of Men,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In this new and valuable publication, the candid reader will have the ſatisfaction to find ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION have been agreeably and judiciouſly blended.

"*Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci,*
"*Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.*"

The general voice of fame attends the wight
Whoſe pen can mix inſtruction with delight.

The true American Patriot will require no further recommendation than the following extract of a letter addreſſed to the author from the venerable perſonage to whom it has been inſcribed.

Mount Vernon, 29th Auguſt 1799.

REV'D SIR,

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 20th inſt. accompanying "THE PHILANTHROPIST."

For your politeneſs in ſending the latter I pray you to receive my *beſt thanks.* Much indeed is it to be wiſhed that the ſentiments contained in the pamphlet, and the doctrine it endeavors to inculcate were more prevalent.—HAPPY would it be for THIS COUNTRY, *at leaſt* if they were ſo.

With reſpect, I am, Rev'd Sir,
Your moſt obedient hble. ſerv't,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

☞ A liberal allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Juſt received from Richmond, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of

an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

Auguſt 15.

ALEXANDRIA, AND BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA STAGES.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the public that the line of ſtages is complete from Alexandria, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York &c,

And will leave the houſe of Peter Heiſkell, ſign of General Waſhington, King ſtreet, Alexandria, every morning at 5 o'clock, and will arrive at the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, the ſame evening at 5 o'clock.; from thence it proceeds the next morning for Philadelphia, &c.

The price of each paſſenger from Alexandria to Baltimore is FOUR DOLLARS, with an allowance of 25 pounds of baggage, which muſt be at the riſque of the owner.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
JAMES BRYDEN,
JOHN H. BARNEY, & Co.

Auguſt 8.

Freſh Lime for Sale.

Juſt received by the ſubſcribers a quantity of Excellent Salem and Rhode-Iſland LIME in tierces. JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

July 18.

FOR SALE,

The Leaſe for Six Years, or to be Rented

A Store and Bake-Houſe,

IN Queen Street, in a capital ſtand for buſineſs. The oven is large, the ſtore convenient, and there is an excellent yard. Enquire at the printing office of the Columbian Mirror, or that of the Times.

Sept. 19.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.

R. T. HOOE.

June 15.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to paſs a law for opening a road from Thornton's Gap, in the county of Culpepper, to Fauquier court-houſe, and from thence to Alexandria and the Federal City.

Aug. 15, 1799. 1aw

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.

Our European papers being the latest received in America, have enabled us to give the first and most complete information of events that have lately passed in that convulsed and wretched quarter of the globe.—The recent revolution in the government of France, as it will be found to form an important epoch in the history of this struggle, and to have the most extensive, perhaps decisive influence on the events that are to follow—we have endeavored to elucidate, by collecting and arranging all those scattered lights which we found dispersed through a variety of French and English prints. The following concise and perspicuous history of its origin *and* progress, *taken from a late London paper, will be read with avidity, as it will clearly unfold the* character *of the Agents, and the* spirit *of this interesting change in the government of that* volcanic *and unhappy nation.*

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For a long time there were only two factions existing in France—that of the directory, and that of the Jacobins, for as to the Royalists of all sects they form no more than an opinion.

After the directory had made its own use of the Jacobins, to produce the revolution of Fructidor (4th September) it quickly employed the immense power which its triumph gave to it, to restrain and even to enslave the Jacobin faction, by which means it obtained it. After that came the shackles impoled on the liberty of the press, the military regimen introduced nearly throughout in the room of the constitutional; the displacing in upwards of forty departments, of the constituted authorities, formed in the year before by the primary assemblies; the exclusion from the legislative body of more than fifty deputies, nominated by the electoral assemblies; and finally, afterwards, so many acts of arbitrary power, such as transportations, imprisonments, removals, &c. without any formal trial, or by vexatious proceedings.

The oppressed faction bore with the utmost impatience, for three years, the yoke of the directory, the caprices of its jealous policy: but the reverses which rapidly succeeded within these three months past, have weakened, in the public opinion, the terror inspired by the power of the directory. The jacobins never failed to change on the directory, the disasters, combined with the late elections, in which they had the majority, have added to their importance, and made their enterprises more daring. Having by these means acquired a great preponderance in the councils, they dexterously availed themselves of the dangers, both external and internal, to resume their ascendency over the directory; the latter became then less absolute and the legislature more independent. The directorial orators sunk into silence, and yield the tribunal to the anti-directorial speakers. The galleries, restrained for the last two years, resumed their former practice only to applaud the latter and to insult the directory. It was observed, that there were numerous and frequent conventicles of deputies in opposition, in which were prepared and concerted the motions and operations which were to take place in the councils. The resurrection of the popular societies set afloat; petitions and addresses in the name of collective bodies, so long suppressed, were renewed and received. Two successive and very energetic addresses may deserve remark, coming from Grenoble, and containing a melancholy picture of the dangers of the state, a severe censure on the administration, and inviting some great measure to be taken for the salvation of the country. All this was evidently concerted with the party which triumphed.

From that time every sitting of the council of five hundred has been marked by some attempt of the jacobin party, towards such inependence as would restore the supreme exercise of power to the legislative body, and reduce the directory to the functions of executive commissioners. This caused the message of the 5th June, to the directory, complaining of its silence on the dangers from without and within; and that proclamation to the French people, containing an energetic censure of that depression under which the government has held the pure patriots at the same time that it proscribed the real friends of liberty. Afterwards, in the sitting of the 7th, a commission was instituted to prepare fit laws to secure the free exercise of the rights of the people, individual liberty, and to ascertain the responsibility of ministers: Thence, in fine, proceeded the restoration of the freedom of the press, placed on the order of the day with vehemence, and supported by such superiority of numbers as to make the result such as never could be doubtful.

The storm finally burst on the 16th—The directory not having answered the demand sent them ten days before, for making a report on the republic, the two councils voted their sittings permanent until they should receive a satisfactory answer. The directory, adopting the same measure of permanence, was desirous of deferring it. This delay was considered by the council as the means of preparing to put in execution a conspiracy against the legislative body, and talk of defensive and armed measures, insisting on the measures. At length came the message from the directory. In this the legislative body saw nothing else but a denunciation of the two councils, for not having furnished the directory with pecuniary means to insure the triumph of the armies abroad and from its disunion with the executive power, fomenting the troubles and agitations in the interior.

War was then immediately declared between the two. The crimes of the directory, in the eyes of the councils, are for having formed against the national representation a conspiracy, all traces of which it meant to erase, by burning an immense number of papers in the office of the general police—for having retained in place, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of the legislative corps, guilty ministers—or enormous peculations, and keeping agents guilty of scandalous dilapidations of the treasures of the state—of having afforded its protection to the plunder of Italy and Switzerland, which dishonored the Great Nation in the eyes of the universe, and excited the indignation of all people against it.

While this was passing, the three directors personally denounced, endeavored to divert the storm by sending in their resignation. Treilhard, as having been elevated to that dignity before the expiration of the year, which the constitution requires to elapse between quitting the legislative body, and becoming a member of the directory. Merlin, as a miserable lawyer, more fit to follow the windings of chicane than to conduct the affairs of a mighty empire. La Revillière Lepaux, as a fanatic, whom attention to his new religion has made lose sight of care for the affairs of government. The denunciation of the directors was followed by that of the ministers—of Scherer, who after paralyzing the armies, by dilapidating, and suffering to be dilapidated, the funds destined for their support, took upon himself the command, only to be beaten by the enemy:—of Francois de Neufchateau, who made himself the instrument of the directory in displacing the constituted authorities formed of the Patriots. Ramel, for having presented false statements of the finances, and concealed the real causes of the *deficit*. The three directors were immediately replaced by three ultra revolutionists—Golier, ex minister of justice under the convention—Roger Ducos, one of the most furious ex-conventionalists—the ex-general Moulin, who had a subordinate command in the war of La Vendee. A committee has been appointed to enquire whether the denounced generals should be put upon their trials, and it will be a difficult matter for Scherer and Rewbell, whose scandalous increase of fortune has so much attracted the attention of their enemies, to escape from being capitally punished.

These first acts of the victorious party were followed by the nomination of general Mabron to the command of the armed force of Paris; by the acquittal of general Championet and other officers who were under trial by a military commission appointed by the directory; by the proposal of different measures, not yet decreed, tending to a prodigious reduction of the authority of the executive power, and an augmentation of that of the legislative—by measures for putting the frontiers in a speedy state of defence against any foreign invasion—by the restoration of *The Journal des hommes Libres*, a kind of periodical manifesto of the terrorists, systematically edited by a committee of the jacobin faction, and which the former directory proscribed at four times when it was resumed.

After this explanation it must be evident that the late revolution in Paris was altogether Jacobin. That of the 18th Fructidor (4th September) was the work of a directorical insurrection against the legislative—this of the 28th Prairial (16th June) was the effort of an insurrection of the legislative body against the dictory. It is remarkable, that in proportion as the theories of revolutions came to perfection, they became less sanguinary.

At the time of the convention, matters were only decided by battles and proscriptions; that of Thermidor, produced barbarous and savage transportations; in the late one, the retreat of the directors and the displaced ministers resembles the disgrace of ministers under the former government—they retired to the country places. Will the present end in the same tranquility? That cannot be expected, after the animated and violent debates which produced a revolution, to be peaceably terminated, what we may build some presumption upon is, on the lassitude under which that nation seems to suffer from the effusion of blood and the proscription of its inhabitants. What influence is it likely to have on the enemy abroad? That we shall consider in our paper to-morrow, as our limits this day would be insufficient for that purpose.

As to the effects it may produce in the interior, we have only a fresh proof that in so volcanic a nation as France, a representative can never be more than a convulsive government, and that to pretend to establish a solid and permanent peace with a government founded on so fickle a basis, is no better than to attempt to erect a citadel upon a moving sand, and convincing us by the revolution which has just taken place, that the powers of government placed in the hands of a numerous assembly, more necessarily become more demoeratic, consequently more bordering upon anarchy, and farther removed than before from that concentrated authority, which alone can give solidity and energy.

(Lon. Daily Ad.)

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 23.

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Another proof of the secret enmity and avowed detestation in which our government and administration are held, by the Partizans of France, has been lately given by the publication (in the Examiner, printed at Richmond, Virginia) of Talleyrand's correspondence with citizen Pichon, Secretary of the French Legation, near the Batavian Republic—laid before the Senate by the President, in Feb'ry last, accompanied with the nomination of William V. Murray, Esq. our Ambassador at the Hague, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with an injunction of secrecy. Little attention, however, was paid to this injunction, and the letter dated 7th Vendemaire, (Sept. 28) and the arrete subjoined, shortly after appeared in the Aurora. The whole is now published, without mentioning this circumstance, the better to bias the minds of the people, against the executive conduct. The attempt, however, is too shallow, and must recoil upon its authors. Every impartial American, on perusing this correspondence, and examining the period that has elapsed, since these professions of amity were made, must be convinced, that no thing has yet appeared, on the part of the French Government, (LANGUAGE excepted) to conciliate our differences—to heal the wounds they have inflicted. Even the arrete itself has proved no alleviation to American commerce, as our vessels are still attacked by their piratical cruisers, and our seamen treated with unrelenting severity. To animadvert at length upon the performance, was not our intention—to do it, were useless; as conviction must strike the mind of every person, on the slightest reflection, that the intention of giving publicity of these papers, was such as every good man would abhor:—and to prevent the charge of wishing to suppress whether may be considered of importance to American politics, we now give them entire although the letter dated 7th Vendemaire, and the arrete of the 28th Ventose, with the president's message, were inserted in the American Daily Advertiser on the 4th March last.

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"PACIFIC ASSURANCES."

☞ *The contents of the following papers are of such immense importance to the public at large, that no apology is necessary for giving a translation of them as early as possible. It might indeed be asked, why Congress did not call for and publish them in February last, when the President announced their existence? The reader ought not, however, to be detained a moment from a perusal of the papers themselves. He may be assured that they were received from a source which is* PERFECTLY AUTHENTIC.

[Examiner.]

PARIS, 18th Fructidor, 6th year.
The Minister of Exterior Relations to Citizen Pichon, Secretary of the Legation of the French Republic, near the Batavian Republic.

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CITIZEN,

I see with pleasure that the ties of society have obtained you some political conversations with Mr. Murray.—I value that minister plenipotentiary. He has received, like all men at the heads of affairs of the United States, the impressions which the British cabinet has had the address to give against us. He thinks the measures of his government right, and supports them. But he has reason, understanding, and a true attachment to his country. He is neither a Frenchman nor an Englishman. He is a true American. I do not wonder if he appeared to you sincerely desirous to restore the good understanding of the two republics. I shall therefore willingly answer the questions which you put to me, upon different points which have appeared to you not to be well understood by him.—(*Mal et ablis dans son esprit.*)

I see between France and the United States, no clashing of interests, no motives of jealouly. The Americans are desirous to be fishermen, navigators, manufacturers, but especially farmers. Under all these points of view, their successes are more at the expence of England than at ours. Why should we be sorry for it? They aspire to consolidate their national existence, and it is our interest that they should succeed in their design. Why should we indeed have supported their independence with very superficial views, if we had been actuated only by the single motive to detach them from England, and to them afterwards unsupported, on a maritime coast, weak rivals, impoverished one by the other, and torn to pieces by foreign intrigues. We well knew that Great Britain should soon have appropriated to herself these scattered fragments (*lambeaux*) and we should have done nothing useful, if this sorrowful chance was not daily retarded.

That is, therefore, the cause of the misunderstanding, which, if France did not shew herself the wisest, would bring from this moment a great rupture between the two republics? These are neither incompatible interests, nor projects of aggrandizement, which divide them. Lately distrust has done all the mischief. (*En dernier analyse la distance seule a tout fait.*) The government of the United States has believed that France wished to have revolutionized America. France has believed that the government of the United States wished to throw itself into the arms of England. One need not be very knowing to guess which is the cabinet interested, that one of these events should give rise to the other, and which omits nothing to bring them about. (*Il ne faut pas etre tres habile pour deviner que est la cabinet interesse a ce que ces deux evenemens naissent l'un de l'autre et qui fait jouer invisiblement tous les resforts propes a les faire eclore.*)

Let us open our eyes on both sides. I am willing to admit the conduct of the government of the United States may explain itself by other motives than those hitherto presumed. But let the American government understand, on its side, that the French government is, wounded as it has been, too well enlightened to have the views of agitation which the American government ascribes to it. It concerns a republic founded on a representative system, to strengthen and not to weaken the analogous establishments: The stability of the system among others is a necessary example among ourselves. In a word, France has, both as a power and a republic, a double motive to expose to no hazard the actual existence of the United States. Accordingly she has never thought either of waging a war against them, or exciting civil commotions among them. Every assertion to the contrary is an insult upon common sense. This basis being laid down, it is natural to ask by what fatality the good understanding has not been restored early. It is because acrimony having mingled itself with distrust, neither side has taken true conciliatory means. It has been supposed in the United States that the French government temporized, in order to strike with greater safety. Hence followed a crowd of measures each one more agravating than that the other. In France, it has been supposed that the government of the United States wished only to support the appearance of negociation. Thence, there was a certain mistrust on pledges of good faith. Let us substitute calumets to pathom, confidence to suspicions, and we shall soon agree. I have made my efforts to wind up a negociation in this manner with Mr. Gerry. My correspondence with him, until the day of

his departure, is a curious monument of advances from me and evasions from him. It is an error to believe that I have confined myself to vague protestations. In that series of dispatches, which will doubtless be published at Philadelphia, I have made choice of one, of the 20th of Prairal, in which you will see that I make very positions, without any preliminary conditions. This letter has been followed by three notes concerning the articles under discussion; and I expected to have exhausted all the rest of this kind, had not Mr. Gerry refused to answer them. When I have been obliged to renounce the treating with this envoy, who placed importance only in knowing how a negociation could be protracted. [*Une negociation se prendroit plus trad.*]

I have given him the most solemn assurances respecting the reception which a new plenipotentiary would meet with. It was far from me to insinuate that the president should send him from the United States, instead of investing with diplomatic powers some one already in Europe. Still farther was it from my thoughts, that the envoy should land directly in France, instead of announcing him from a neighboring country. I was willing to say only that the executive directory was so much disposed to reconciliation, that every hesitation was superfluous: and that an act of confidence towards them would encourage confidence on their part. I should be badly understood, if there was found in my expressions a restriction respecting the nature of the choice which the president might make. I wished to encourage Mr. Gerry by the marks of regard which his good intention deserved, though I cannot dissemble to myself that he had been wanting in decision, at the moment when he might easily have settled every thing properly—Thence it does not follow that I considered him as the proper person. [*Il ne s'en suit pas que je le designe.*] I will even confess that I think him too irresolute to be fit to hasten the conclusion of a business of this kind. The advantages which I have praised in him are common to all the Americans, who have shewn no partiality for England. Is it credible that the man who either should harbour hatred or contempt for the French republic, or shew himself an advocate for royalty, could inspire the executive directory with a favourable opinion of the government of the United States? I should have disguised truth, had I concealed any thing in that respect. It is not wounding the independence of the government [we presume that the minister means to say the *American* government] to point out the *rock which we must avoid.*

As to the mediation of the Batavian republic and Spain, I do not know that it is seriously mentioned, and it seems to me to be absolutely useless. The government of the United States might, in this situation of things, hesitate to refer themselves to their impartiality; and besides, I see no point but what can be settled in a direct way.

I am sensible that the distance which parts France from the United States, leave a large field to incidents, and there have been but too many already. But the executive directory is not to be diverted from the conduct which can best obviate them. Nay the excess of provocations has, for the future, cooled its effects. The government of the United States having surrounded themselves with precautions against an imaginary attempt, it would be just trying them to pay any notice to these precautions. To stretch out the hand to deceive friends, is what one republic owes to another. I cannot avoid believing that the dignity of this attitude, will convince the President of our pacific intentions.

[*To be Continued.*]

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Members of the Alexandria Society for the Relief and Protection of persons illegally held in Bondage, are requested to meet, agreeably to adjournment, at Mr M'Clean's School Room, this Evening, at 6 o'clock. The importance of the unfinished business which will come before the Society, it is hoped, will procure a full and punctual Meeting.

A. M'CLEAN, Sec'ry.

September 28.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the Sally from Liverpool and the Joseph from London, a considerable part of their fall assortment, which are ready for sale on the usual terms to punctual customers.

They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the ship Fanny and the brig George.

Alexandria, Sept. 27, '99.

Alexandria, September 28.

MARRIED—On Thursday Evening, in Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Messenger, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, of this Town, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH JONES, of Prince George's County, in that State.

The Schooner Nancy, John B. Frost, Master, from this Port, has arrived safe at Martinique.

Interments at New-York, for the 24 hours ending Monday noon, 11.

At Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Tuesday noon, 15.

Henry Pye Read, esquire, one of the commissioners under the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States, sailed for England in the last packet.

In one of the addresses to the French councils, with respect to the measures of the late directory, we find this *strong expression*: "Our *sufferings and miseries* are written with *letters of fire on lines of blood*, in every part of France." [Balt. pap.]

On her passage out, the United States, frigate Boston was spoke by the British frigate of the same name, who sent a lieutenant on board captain Little, who asked whether the fleet under his convoy had on board any contraband goods, and whether captain Little would give his honor that they had not? Captain Little answered, that he would give his word and honor that the fleet was bound to a free port and was under his convoy, and as such we should protect them. [*Bost. pap.*]

ST. DOMINGO.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

PROCLAMATION.

Andrew Rigaud, general of Brigade, commander in chief of the Department of the South.

After having sacrificed my rights, to the good of the public, general Toussaint Louverture, by an act of iniquity, laid me under the necessity of assuming all that authority which was delegated to me by the French government, by virtue of the letter of their agent Hedouville, dated first Brumaire, (22 October, 1798) couched in the following terms:

"Forced to quit the colony, citizen general, by the ambition and the perfidiousness of general Toussaint Louverture, sold to the English, to Emigrants, and to Americans, who hesitated not to violate oaths the most sacred; at the very instant of my recall, I disengage you entirely from all obedience, which you formerly owed to him as commander in chief, and hereby enjoin you to take the command of the South, agreeable to the law."

"It is evidently the interest of the inhabitants of this colony, by no means to augment their disasters by divisions and intestine wars, just as the republic has ceased to reign and be respected the constitutional order of its laws; approach then as near as you possibly can to this system: it would be possible for me to give you better advice, it would be a satisfaction for me to assure the executive directory of your devotedness to the republic during my residence in this colony.

"I am well convinced that you will give fresh proofs.

(Signed) "T. HEDOUVILLE."

Considering, that far from shewing that ambition to command, which gen. Toussaint impeaches me with, I have by a contrary motive, guided by a love of peace, and the interest of the colony suspended just to the moment the publication of the letter of the agent, which still would have remained unknown if general Toussaint, equally as ambitious as unjust, had not forced me to make it public, by a publication of his own in the departments of west and north, the injurious manner in which he conducts that of the south, relieves me from all subordination.

Considering, that it was my submission to the decisions of the agents of the government, those principles which have ever caused me to sacrifice my public interests to the public good, which caused me to notice, as a measure necessary to tranquility, the order which the force of general Toussaint, tore from the justice of the agent Roume, and which deprived me of my ancient command over Grand and Petit Goave, to augment *Parrondissement* [the circle of command] of general Lapoime; that my unremitted endeavors were constantly directed to prevent those events which this stay effect the colony—but, being convinced that the agent Roume, with intentions the most pure and pure and pacific, is incompetent to bring to subjection the ambition of the general, and was even necessitated by the force of circumstances to abandon him to his destructive projects: I see myself forced to make known to the colony, that I fully invest myself with those powers, which were delegated to me by the above letter.

Finally considering, that as gen Toussaint has endeavoured to corrupt the minds of the public in this department, by his emissaries and agitators, charged to organize revolt and insurrection, that he has provoked a civil war, that he has assembled troops and attempted to invade the territory, the command of which is confided to me, I should render myself culpable towards my fellow-citizens, if by virtue of the powers vested in me, I did not oppose to the base partisans of his perfidious projects, all the energy of the brave republicans of the south, and take every necessary measure to ensure calm tranquility in the whole extent of my command in consequence thereof.

I direct to all commanders of each district and places of the department of the south, to watch with the strictest attention in their respective districts, and pay the utmost regard to all disturbers and intriguers that may introduce themselves for the purpose of misleading the minds of the citizens by preaching discord and subornation, and to arrest and detain them prisoners—to have read and published this proclamation wherever it may be necessary, particularly at the head of the troops under their orders, to pay strict attention to its execution; and I moreover charge them to render me an account without the least delay of every one that may come to their knowledge.

I charge also all the municipalities of the said department to have this registered and conform themselves accordingly.

(Signed) A. RIGAUD.

Done at Miraguane, &c. 27th Prairial, 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Addressed to the king, when on the throne on Friday last.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"In the name of the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, it is my duty humbly to render to your majesty the bills by which their grants are completed for the public service of the year. The magnitude of the supply, and the cheerfulness with which it has been given, combined with the flourishing state of commerce and of the revenue, and with the manifestations of zeal and public spirit which universally prevail, may justly be considered as indications, the most encouraging and decisive, of the abundant and unimpaired resources of the British empire, and of the unshaken firmness of your faithful people. To your commons, it is a subject of pride and satisfaction to reflect, that in providing for the exigency of the present conjuncture, they have been enabled to adapt a measure which though attended with sacrifices unprecedented in their amount, is eminently calculated to administer effectual support to public credit; upon the deprivation and expected failure of which, the enemy have long been induced to found the vain hope of destroying the liberties and independence of these kingdoms.

The conduct, however, of your commons, has not been influenced by a limited and partial view of the situation and circumstances of this country, and of the causes which operate upon its welfare and security. They know that its interests are closely connected with those of other states; and they have accordingly conformed to the principles of a sound and enlarged policy, for affording to your majesty the most ample means of promoting and assisting the exertions of those powers, who justly estimate the danger with which they are threatened, are convinced that a fatal aggravation of it would be the probable consequence of compromise and supineness; and that to be successfully repelled it must be opposed by such efforts as will be sufficient to prove to the enemy that their system of ambition and conquest is equally nefarious and extravagant, and that its objects are unattainable.

"Your commons, sire, are deeply sensible of the importance of the stake for which your majesty is still unavoidably contend-

ing, and of the duties which they are bound to discharge. It is, they are persuaded, upon the wisdom and fortitude of the British parliament, that under the favor of divine providence, most chiefly depend their preservation of whatever is truely valuable in civil society, and of all that constitutes the happiness of private life. Actuated by these sentiments, and relying with perfect confidence upon the justice and moderation of your majesty's views, your commons have not hesitated to continue to your majesty that cordial and decided support in the prosecution of the contest, which can alone justify the hope of concluding it by a safe and durable peace."

A SONG.

To the Tune of "Derry Down."

LONG had *Gallia* been forced by *Britannia* to bow,
And had been bang'd by *St Vincent*, by *Duncan*, and *Howe*;
But resolv'd to do something in Nature's despite,
Sent away *Buonaparte* and *Brueys* by night.
The Direct'ry order'd their vaunting Commander
To outdo the deeds of fam'd old *Alexander*,
To rob the Egyptians, and send home their riches,
And clothe his bare bum with a new pair of breeches.

So *Buona* sat out on his grand expedition,
Resolv'd to reduce the proud Beys to submission;
But soon Monsieur *Villeneuve* returned to his Masters,
And thus he recounted their woful disasters:

'Ah! *mes sages Directeurs*, ve sail'd from Toulon
'Vit troops all on board, and thirteen sail strong,
'Ve follow'd your orders, and watch'd night and day,
'That ve might no fall in de dam'd Englishmens way.
'In our way to the Nile ve made one little halta,
'And some moveables stole from de island de Malta,
'And ve sent off some trophies to hang in dis hall,
'But the Englishmen took dem to hang in St. Paul.
'Den ve sail'd away vit all possible haste,
'And arriv'd at our grand destination at last;
'*Buonaparte* ve land, and he dere must remain;
'For de diable a bit can he get back again.
'So *Brueys* prepar'd, and vas coming away,
'Ven who should ve see coming in from de sea,
'But de very last man dat ve vish'd for to meet—
'Dat dam'd Englishman *Nelson* vit his little fleet:
'Den Monsieur de *Brueys* he form'd de grand ligne,
'And made dispositions begar very fine,
'Vit gun boats and mortar, to flank and disable,
'Vilst each ship was safe moor'd vit a spring on her cable.
'But des English have got such a dam'd way of fighting,
'To close quarters they come, which we take no delight in;
'Deir courage begar ve very soon felta,
'And had you been dere more than powder you'd smelta.
'And now the brave Admiral *Brueys* expire,
'Some had struck, and *de Grand L'Orient* was on fire;
'So finding, morbleu, I'd enough of de fight,
'My ship and von more ran away by de night.'

So now mes sages Sirs, we must give up the notion,
And let England peaceably govern the ocean,
As old Neptune won't grant us de rule of de sea,
He may give his d—'d pitchfork to *Nelson* for me.

Derry down, &c.

NOTICE.

☞ *The members of the Alexandria Artillery Company are requested to attend parade, at the usual place, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.*

WILLIAM HARPER, Capt.

Sept. 26.

RECEIVED
Via Philadelphia and New York, and for Sale by the subscriber, viz.

4-4 Printed Calicoes,

5-4 do. Elegant Chintzes,
Printed Muslin Shawls,
Dimities and Ginghams,
5-4 Tabboured & fringed Mohair Shawls,
6-4 do. do. do. do.
Printed Quintings,
White figured do.
London superfine Kersemeres,
do. do. Navy blue Cloth,
do. do. black do.
A few bales of Yorkshire narrow Cloths,
Silks, Checks, Manilles,
Elastic Stripes, Swansdowns,
Hosiery,
Silk and Twist,
Fancy Feathers, Glove Ties, &c.

M. SANDERSON.
32 Water Street, Baltimore.

N. B. A further supply daily expected into Baltimore.
Sept. 18. 6w.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

William Foster, compl't.
against
James Dunlop and James Wilson surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. and Thomas Harrison, jun. & William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away or secrete any such debt or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. WILLIAMS, C. C.
Aug. 29. 2 m

JUST RECEIVED
Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses
Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,
A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.
8th Month 7

FOR SALE BY

John Gardner Ladd,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogsheads and barrels, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves—Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the latest importations in whole, half and quarter chests; Rum Brandies and Geneva in hogsheads and pipes; Beef, Pork, Shad and Herrings; Ravens Duck, Gurrahs, Russia Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Cordage and Cables, Wrought Cut Nails, Bar-Iron, German Steel in tubs, dry white Lead, Stone Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass of various sizes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brown Soap, Chocolate, Raisins, Printing & Wrapping Paper, Timothy and Clover Seed, Stone Lime, &c.
Alexandria, 1st Sept. 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co.

A general Assortment of

S H O E S,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's and shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork. September 5.

THE subscriber will Sell the LEASE of the UNION-TAVERN, which he now occupies, which lease will expire the 12th of May, 1801—or he will let the same on a rent till the expiration of the lease.

Also will be Let two new erected DWELLING HOUSES with other conveniences, at the corner of Union and Duke's streets.—For particulars apply to me, at the Union tavern.

SAMUEL HILTON.
Alexandria, August 13.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE, with a WAREHOUSE and CELLAR, corner of King and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by Coats Ridgway. Its situation for business is equal to any in Alexandria, being in the most central part of the town. For terms apply to Col. D. Ramsay, or

COATS RIDGWAY.

TAKE NOTICE.

That a petition will be presented

to the next general assembly of the state of Virginia, for liberty to establish a ferry from the subscriber's land in the town of Alexandria to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.
Alexandria, 19th September, 1799. 2 m.

I will open a Night Scool,

on the 1st October next, at my public school room, corner of King and Pitt streets.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.
Sept. 19. 1 09.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse 40 feet by 39; being the corner of two alley, and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a nett yearly rent of 48l. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

Catlett and Meeks

Have just received, and offer for sale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—

8000 wt. best Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanish Indigo.
1st & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
Molasses in do.
Whiskey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanish Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' shoes

Together with a small quantity of BACON
July 25. tf

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,
An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar-iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.
May 16.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold to the highest bidder, on the second day in October,

FIFTY LOTS,

ADJOINING the corporation of Alexandria, beginning on the river and extending as far back as Alfred-street, which will be near the present Georgetown road; they will be laid off conformably to the town of Alexandria and streets extended. A plat of these lots will be made which may be seen in the course of fifteen days. A small part of the purchase money will be required in sixty days, and a very extensive credit given for the balance upon each lot. Any person that will come forward and purchase the whole will be treated on very advantageous terms. For particulars please apply to the subscriber.

B. DADE.
Locharbour, Sept. 2, 1799.

John Duffey,

At his Comb Manufactory, Fairfax-Street Opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron Store,

Has just received and offers for sale, a neat assortment of country made

Whips and Canes

of a superior quality—which he will dispose of at a low rate, either single or by the dozen.

He still continues to carry on his business as usual, and has on hand a quantity of

Ivory and Horn Combs;

and is in hourly expectation of receiving a supply of

TORTOISE SHELL.
July 25.

WE WISH TO LET

The House adjoining Adam Lynn's,

lately occupied by Bickly & Buckner.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.
6 Month 19, 1799.

To Rent

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
a convenient two-story frame

Dwelling-House, Kitchen,

&c. adjoining Mr. M'Clean's bake-house.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1799.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE for Horses, adjacent to the Federal Spring. For particulars enquire at the office of the Mirror.
Sept. 21.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to any person who will deliver me in Alexandria, a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Mary Grahame, who absconded from this place on the 25th of August last, he is tall and of a slender person, very black, with small and reddish colored lips. A reward of 5 dollars will be given for securing him in any jail, and giving information to

DAVID W. SCOTT.
Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1799.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria
Sept. 4. 1799. 1 Nov.

AMOS ALLEY

HAS removed his Shoe-Store next door to John Johnston Hatter's shop, and nearly opposite Dr. Kennedy's, where he has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of SHOES.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Alexandria, Sept. 7. 2m.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and extending ninety four feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and

Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to
WILLIAM HODGSON.
Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

I have for Sale,

A FARM, containing 170 acres. There are on the same a framed house, with two brick chimneys and four rooms below, a dairy, meat-house, kitchen, barn, and an excellent apple orchard, with other fruit trees. A quantity of good meadow may be made.

The above is a lease for two lives, paying a rent of 13 cwt. of Tobacco per year. If it is not sold, it will be rented, and may be entered upon the 1st day of January. It is about 7¼ miles from Alexandria.

I have also for sale, in fee-simple, 3 Lots of Land, containing from 16 to 30 acres each.—They are beautifully situated for country seats, being high and healthy, and command an extensive prospect of the Potomak. They are about 5¼ miles from Alexandria.

Also, the time of an active black Boy, now 14 years old, who has to serve till he is 25.

W'm BUSHBY.
September 3.

Mr. Warrell

IMPREST with the most lively sentiments of gratidude for the favours conferred on him by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, cannot without feeling extreme regret inform them, that, from particular circumstances which have lately taken place, and which are immediately connected with his interest, he is necessitated to decline his dancing school. He assures them, however, that the respect which he entertains for their kind patronage can never be eradicated from his bosom, and can only keep pace with their liberality.

Sept. 22.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.

R. T. HOOE.
June 30.

To be Rented,

and possession given immediately,

THE MILL of the subscribers, at the mouth of Goose Creek, in Loudoun county. In point of situation, none can surpass it, having a great command of water, when other neighboring Mills are without; as a grist mill, the Maryland and Virginia custom is considerable; and as a Merchant Mill, the country surrounding being a very good farming one, must always afford a constant supply of wheat. Any person who may incline to take the same for a term of years, may ascertain the terms on application to the Subscriber living in Loudon County, adjoining the premises.

LUDWELL LEE,
July 30. THOS. LUD. LEE.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Henry Washington, late Sheriff of Prince William County, compl't.
against
James Wilson and James Dunlop, surviving partners of Colin Dunlop and Son and Co. Thomas Harrison, jun. and William Wilson, defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Dunlop and Wilson not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Dunlop and Wilson are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and William Wilson, and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Wilson and Dunlop's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.
Aug. 29. 2m.

Prince William County Court, Aug. 10, 1799.

Hannah Dickenson, executrix of Edward Dickenson, deceased, compl't.
against
James Ritchie & Company, and Thomas Harrison, jun. defts. } In Chancery

THE defendants James Ritchie and Company not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Ritchie and Company are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November court next to answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that the defendants Thomas Harrison and all others residing in this state indebted to or having any of the said Ritchie & Co's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively and at the court house door of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.
Aug. 29. 2 m.

Office of Collector of Revenue, Alexandria.

OWNERS of Carriages within the Corporation of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that they have to make entry with me of their Carriages, on or before the 30th of the present month, and pay the duties thereon, for the year to commence the first day of October next agreeably to an act of the congress of the United States. The law of the United States requires also, that persons who shall commence the having or keeping of any Carriage subject to duty, after the month of September, and before the month of September, in the next succeeding year, shall and may, at any time during the month, in which they shall commence the having or keeping of a Carriage, make entry thereof, and pay such proportion of duty, as the time, at which they shall commence the keeping of a Carriage, to the end of the month of September, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year.

Retailers of foreign distilled Spirituous Liquors and Wines whose Licenses have expired have to renew them, and those commencing the retailing of either Spirits or Wine, are to obtain a licence in conformity of an act of the Congress of the United States, or the penalty for selling without licence (which is 50 dollars) will be exacted.

CHARLES PAGE, Coll'r of Revenue, 12th division 2d Survey.
September 4, 1799.

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